

LOGAN THURS. AUGUST 24

Seat Sale Show Day
Riter Bros. Drug Store



CHAMPION SHOWS OF THE WORLD
PATRIOTIC SPECTACLE
AMERICA
RHODA ROYAL'S
DEVIL'S ZOUAVE REGIMENT
IN PREPAREDNESS MANEUVERS
ONLY ONE IN AMERICA

BABY ELEPHANT
Weighs 169 Lbs.

LITTLE MIRACLE
Born Denver, Colo., April 15, 1916.
2 PERFORMANCES
2:15 DAILY 8:15 NIGHT
COME DOWN TOWN
FREE STREET PARADE!
TWO MILES LONG—10:30 A. M.

ATTENTION REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Cache County Republican Central Committee is hereby called to meet at the county court house at Logan City, Cache County, Utah, on Saturday, August 19, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of arranging for the election of delegates to the Judicial Convention of the First Judicial District of the State of Utah which will be held Friday, September 1, 1916, at 11 o'clock a. m. in the county court house at Logan City, Cache County, Utah; also to fix the date and make proper arrangements for holding the Republican County Convention for Cache County, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The chairman of all the precincts and election districts in Cache county are members of this committee, and are invited and urged to attend.

CACHE COUNTY REPUBLICAN
CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
By H. A. Pedersen, Chairman.

Republican Judicial Convention Called

The Republican Judicial Convention of the First Judicial District of the State of Utah, is hereby called to meet in the county court house at Logan City, Cache County, Utah, on Friday, September 1, 1916 at 11 a. m. for the purpose of nominating a district judge and a district attorney for the said district which district comprises the counties of Cache, Box Elder and Rich. The apportionment of delegates to said convention is made on a basis of one delegate for each 90 votes cast for Senator Reed Smoot at the general election of 1914. Under this apportionment Cache county is entitled to 39 delegates, Box Elder county to 25 delegates and Rich county 4 delegates. The said counties will make proper arrangement for the election of said delegates.

H. A. PEDERSEN,
Chairman of Cache County Republican Central Committee.

J. FRANK MERRILL,
Chairman of Box Elder Republican Central Committee.

FRED MORGAN,
Chairman of Rich County Republican Central Committee.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DR. J. B. BOND BRAND.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere

DENVER BUSINESS MEN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

They Want Interstate Commerce
Commission to Stop R.R.
road Strike.

Denver.—Alarmed by the prospective strike of railway train employees to secure higher wages, the members of the Denver Clearing House association unanimously passed the following resolution:

Whereas, At a recent meeting in New York between managers of the railroads and executives of the trainmen's brotherhoods, called for the discussion of wage schedules, at which conference interested parties were unable to agree; and, Whereas, Subsequently the brotherhood representatives refused to consider arbitration and are now taking a strike vote, which may end in a general strike, such as would paralyze the industry of the country.

Therefore, be it resolved, That by this resolution the Denver Clearing House association, regardless of the merits of the controversy as between the railroads and their employees, does hereby express its disapproval of a strike as a medium of adjustment, and we hereby call on our senators and congressmen to interest themselves in the passing by congress of such a measure as will have the effect of instructing and empowering the interstate commerce commission to take cognizance of these conditions and effect a fair and equitable adjustment as between the railroads and their employees, thereby preventing a nation wide railroad strike.

R. R. STRIKE VOTE IS TO BE ENDED AUG. 5

Men Required to Vote—Ballot Ignored
Arbitration—Gives Leaders
Full Authority.

The results of the strike vote being taken by the railroad engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen to enforce their demands for a \$100,000,000 increase in wages will be determined early in August, according to a circular of instructions issued by the executive officers of the "big four" brotherhoods of train employees. The local chairmen of the organizations are to take the votes of the employees in their districts and forward them to the general chairman on each road not later than July 26. The general chairmen for the eastern and southeastern roads are to report at headquarters in New York not later than Aug. 1 and those for the western roads not later than Aug. 5. The ballots will then be counted and another meeting will be held with the national conference committee of the railroads.

The strike ballots are attached to a brief statement of the conference between the brotherhood committee and the committee representing the railroads which was held in New York in June, at which the railroads proposed either arbitration or reference of the entire wage controversy to the interstate commerce commission for settlement. Both proposals were rejected by the brotherhood leaders, and the wording of the strike ballot gives the employees no opportunity to vote on the question of arbitration. The form of the ballot is as follows:

I have personally read the foregoing statement and believe the request for an eight hour basic day, with time and one-half for all overtime worked in all except passenger service, a just demand and hereby authorize the chief executives and general chairmen of the B. L. E., B. L. P. and E. O. R. C. and B. R. T. to act as my agents or attorneys in dealing for a settlement of these questions, and if the said chief executives and general chairmen are unable to otherwise effect a settlement satisfactory to them I hereby cast my vote..... A STRIKE.

(for or against)

According to the circular of instructions, "all members holding seniority rights or actually employed in the service affected by this movement will be required to vote." The man voting is to sign the ballot and hand it to the person authorized to take the vote, in a sealed envelope with his name written on the outside, "but under no circumstances will he be permitted to take it away with him," and "all members are cautioned against giving out information or discussing the questions involved."

Says Brotherhoods Err.
Milwaukee, Wis.—The Free Press says editorially:

We think the brotherhoods are making a mistake in refusing arbitration. If they are fairly entitled to what they ask for impartial arbitrators will award it to them, and the public, which finally foots all transportation bills, will draw its belt a bit tighter, pay the price either in higher rates or diminished service, or both, and there will be no interruption of the country's commerce.

But if American business shall be thrown out of gear by a general stoppage of railroad service because the brotherhoods have refused to arbitrate, public sympathy will undoubtedly be with the railroad owners and managers. And without the support of public opinion the brotherhoods could not win a strike. ***

Capital must get its living wage as well as labor.

A general strike would effect every individual in the country. It must not occur.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A strike such as is threatened would be a calamity to all the people of the United States.—Brooklyn Eagle.



"Oh Look!

I can eat 'em all—they won't hurt me! That's because they're made with Calumet—and that's why they're pure, tempting, tasty, wholesome—that's why they won't hurt any kid."

Received Highest Awards
New Cook Book Free—See Sign
in Food Cans.



Cheap and big can Baking Powders do not save you money. Calumet does—it's Pure and far superior to sour milk and soda.

HOW AN OHIO MAN DISPOSES OF HIS ONIONS

By R. E. Rogers

The job of raising and harvesting most farm produce always requires a certain amount of planning and brains. But the job of selling is where most of us fall short, and the peculiar thing about it is that we usually know it. We pay the price the dealer asks for when we buy and take the prices the dealer offers us when we sell.

Our particular line of farming runs to vegetables and small fruits. Of the vegetables we sell more onions than any other thing. For a year or so after we started this crop we had to deal with commission men in Toledo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh when we had a surplus. Since our local market seldom used more than 500 bushels in the year we usually had a surplus. So the plan of discovering a market for this crop and others whereby we could sell direct to the grocer or user of the produce occurred to us.

It so happened at this time that a coal miner from the southern part of Ohio moved in our neighborhood and was able to suggest names of men located in the thickly populated mining districts of Ohio who were absolutely straight in their dealing and who bought large amounts of farm products.

Correspondence was started and 200 bushels were sold the first trip. Many satisfactory deals were made after this. Even this year this man telegraphed us for a car.

There are several advantages in such a deal. We usually ship the onions sacked. He sells to the trade, and is able to keep these empty sacks for us and return a couple hundred sacks after a few weeks at a freight expense of 25 cents. Since sacking costs us about three cents a bushel, it pays to look after this. Having a store of his own, there is no drayage to pay for at the other end. The money is ready as soon as the produce reaches him. In fact, we could draw on him at our bank with the shipping bill and contract before the goods were delivered to him.

Direct sales are the only outlet for the farmer so far as I can see. There is the same chance to buy directly, but that is another story. Look around a bit before you consign the next bunch of farm stuff to a dealer who will deduct commission, freight, and drayage. Possibly you will save a good many dollars.

Each Nation For Itself

With High Tariffs the World Over
Free Trade America Is
Sure to Suffer

After peace is restored, says a gentleman who is in a position to get first hand information concerning the trend of foreign political thought, the European nations will live very much within themselves. They will endeavor to become self-supporting or nearly so, and to produce the greatest possible surplus for sale abroad. They already realize that the best means for the accomplishment of this is a Protective Tariff and they are planning to build walls so high that they will keep out every commodity that possibly can be produced at home.

Undoubtedly this statement will be confirmed by coming developments. The nations now at war will be obliged to collect billions of dollars annually to pay the interest on new indebtedness, in addition to the taxations required for the ordinary support of government. As many different methods as possible will have to be resorted to because such vast sums collected by any system of direct taxation would lead to general dissatisfaction and not unlikely cause popular revolt. It will be essential that each nation bolster its domestic industry and keep its capital and labor at home. The burden of direct taxation exclusively would be felt so keenly that it would exert an influence to encourage the wholesale emigration by the working people.

In view of this prospect it should be perfectly clear that the United States cannot afford to continue on a low Tariff basis. If it were to do so it would become the best market in the world for the surplus products of all other countries. Its foreign trade figures eventually would be reversed and the balance would swing heavily against it. This is the view which those who fear a collapse of our industries and a long period of business depression following the war have in mind. There is no doubt as to the correctness of their vision.

Unless the United States is to return to the policy and practice of a Protective Tariff its industrial and financial outlook is anything but reassuring. A Protective Tariff, it must be understood, is not a deterrent to the development of foreign trade. For many years before the war the export trade of Protective Tariff Germany was growing more rapidly than that of Free Trade England. Germany was buying raw and partly manufactured commodities in England manufacturing, returning and selling them there. The foreign trade of the United States was growing steadily to the enactment of the Underwood Tariff law and its exports were keeping pace with its imports. Germany secured foreign trade through reciprocal tariffs. A Free Trade country cannot do this, as it has nothing to give in exchange for special trade privileges.

Britain's Protective Tariff undoubtedly will reach out and surround its colonies, giving the Canadian and Australian producers of foodstuffs and other raw and partly manufactured materials preference over those of the United States in the English markets.

German and other European governments will then endeavor to make reciprocity treaties with Spain, Holland, Sweden, Norway, the countries of South America and others to secure trade advantages; but they will tax the exports of the United States to the maximum limit because this country having removed its trade barriers, has nothing further to concede.—Boston Commercial.

LIVER TROUBLE

"I am bothered with liver trouble about twice a year," writes Joe Dingman, Webster City, Iowa. "I have pains in my side and back and an awful soreness in my stomach. I heard of Chamberlain's Tablets and tried them. By the time I had used half a bottle of them I was feeling fine and had no signs of pain." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Foolish Believers in Luck.
Shallow men believe in luck, believe in circumstances. It was somebody's name, or he happened to be there at the time, or it was so then, and another day it would have been otherwise. Strong men believe in cause and effect. The man was born to do it, and his father was born to be the father of him and of this deed, and by looking narrowly, you shall see there was no luck in the matter, but it was all a problem in arithmetic, or an experiment in chemistry.—Emerson.

Call at this office and get a big bundle of old newspapers for a nickel.



Buffalo Bill's Wild West with the Sells-Floto Circus in Logan Aug. 24

Prosperous Philippines

Manila, P. I.—The spirit of optimism is abroad in the land. Of this there can be no doubt, says Mr. Harold M. Pitt, president of the Manila Merchants' Association. An easing of credits, inquiries for investments, appearance of money from unexpected sources—these, says Mr. Pitt, are but a few of the evidences that presage better times, more favorable business relations and more liberal dealings.

That there is an increasing demand for our products in the markets of the world, and at highly satisfactory prices, is readily apparent. America, Great Britain and Norway are clamoring for hemp; Japan, England and the United States rapidly absorb all the sugar we can ship to them. We are unable to supply a fraction of the world's demand for

Manila cigars are articles that are going to the United States in rapidly increasing quantities while Philippine leaf tobacco has a market in Europe that is taxing our capacity to supply. Many minor items are assuming prominence in the list of exports while, from month to month, reports are received of additions to our mineral resources and wealth that convey a deep significance. It is, indeed, a time for optimism, for the future is filled with fair promise.

The new sugar crop is in excellent condition, Mr. Pitt declares on the strength of the most recent reports from the sugar districts at Negros. At prevailing high prices the growers will close a very successful year. In the Cayan valley, he says, they expect a favorable season for tobacco both as to yield and quality while reports from various sections as to the hemp and coconuts give assurance of abundant crops. Taken altogether the outlook is highly gratifying.

The state of our foreign commerce is most satisfactory. Excess of exports over imports for April, amounted in value to \$1,169,408, increasing the total favorable balance of trade for the first four months of the year to \$7,863,388 figures never approached in any full year of the islands history.

THE BEST LAXATIVE

To keep the bowels regular the best laxative is outdoor exercise. Drink a full glass of water half an hour before breakfast and eat an abundance of fruit and vegetables, also establish a regular habit and be sure that your bowels move once each day. When a medicine is needed, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are pleasant to take and mild and gentle in effect. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Facts About Germs.

Experiments show that germs will actually live longer on stone and marble floors than they will on linoleum, except at low temperatures, when the greater cold of the stone floors kills certain microbes which cannot exist in warm temperatures. Moreover, linoleum, though not as cold as stone, is colder than most other floor coverings, and thus has a double effect upon the germs.

Old newspapers, 5c a bundle at The Republican office.



Babies of the Sells-Floto Circus In Logan Aug. 24